

THE PARIS REVOLT

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

Official Proclamation of the Insurgents' Demands.

The Ejection of Lodgers by Landlords Prohibited.

Demonstrations in Paris in Favor of Order.

Occupation of the Western Fortifications by the Insurgents.

M. Thiers' Government Stronger and More Plucky.

Offers of Armed Assistance from All Parts of France.

A Delegate to Confer With the Rebels Sent from Versailles.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. I have received the following dispatch from the New York Herald's special correspondent in Paris dated yesterday evening. Your correspondent says:—

SCARED ABOUT NOTHING.
At one o'clock this morning great excitement prevailed throughout Paris in consequence of the sudden firing of rifles and cannon and the exchange of signals between the insurgents of Montmartre and those of Belleville. The whole city was in an uproar for a time, but tranquillity was restored, when it was ascertained that there had been a false alarm of the Prussians coming.

VIOLENCE DEPRECATED.
To-day (Tuesday) the *Journal Officiel* of the insurgents publishes a proclamation to the public, in the name of the National Guards, deprecating the acts of violence which have been committed.

A MANIFESTO.
The Paris Deputies in the National Assembly have published a manifesto to the electors of the capital, of which the following is a synopsis:—They say that on the 10th inst. they insisted on the removal of the National Assembly to Paris, as Paris is the only possible capital of France. It is necessary, however, to avoid agitation while the invaders are camped on the soil of France. Their presence makes it necessary in the National Assembly to hasten the delivery of the country and serve the country. The manifesto has been well received.

COMMUNISM.
By order of the Central Revolutionary Committee the payment of commercial bills has been postponed one month. It has also been decreed by the same authority that landlords cannot eject lodgers. It has been determined by the insurgent leaders to respect the treaty of peace made with the Germans.

PEACE OFFERS.
Most of the journals of Paris condemn the action of the insurgents in the strongest terms, and declare that they have no right to the power they are exercising. The people have elected a National Assembly, and the insurgents cannot overthrow that action.

THE SANS CULOTTES GOVERNMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

What the Insurgents Demand—First Step Towards Communion—After the Rich Men—Military Measures—A False Alarm—Way Leconte and Thomas were Executed—Movement Against the Insurgents—Demonstration in Favor of Order—The General Situation.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. Despatches from Paris dated yesterday and to-day have been received here, and I forward them to you for publication in the New York Herald.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE INSURGENTS' DEMANDS.
A proclamation, signed by General Duval, and dated simply Paris, demands the election of a Mayor of Paris, with deputy mayors in all arrondissements. The proclamation says it is not the intention of the Nationals to separate Paris from France, but only from the empire, and the government of National Defence and from their measures of treason and cowardice; and concludes with an appeal to the people to sustain themselves "as we are doing, and to follow our example in opposing oppression."

THE COMMUNAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN APRIL OF THE MAYORS.
The official journal of the insurgents says the Central Republican Committee, unable to come to an understanding with the Mayors, is compelled to proceed with the elections without their co-operation. The elections are postponed until to-morrow, when they will be held under the superintendence of an electoral commission appointed by the Central Committee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.
The Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards has appointed Raoul Duboussin chief of the general staff; Colonel Vallergue, commander of the Hotel du Yille; and Colonel Dardelle, commander of the Tuilleries.

DEPRECATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.
An editorial in the same paper seeks to prove that the Assembly now sitting at Versailles is legally incomplete, on the ground that the elections of some of its members were vitiated by foreign occupation and pressure. The Chamber is described as narrow minded, exclusive and rural. The article continues:—On Paris devolves the duty of compelling respect for the sovereignty of the people. She must see to it that she is not separated from the provinces and that the provinces are not separated from each other. She must be the capital of France. It is unquestionably her right to proceed with the elections of a Commune Council. The Central Republican Committee has taken wise and independent measures to prepare for the establishment of Commune Councils and for the election of all the chief officers of the National Guard by the members.

THE PARIS EDITORS WARNED.
A paragraph appears in the insurgent organ, under the title of "Avertissement," intimating the resolutions adopted at the meeting of editors of the Paris press, and published in several journals yesterday, as a direct provocation to disobedience of the government's decrees and an encroachment on the sovereignty of the people. Warning is given that while the Central Republican Committee intends to respect the liberty of the press, it is determined to have the decision of the people respected, and will punish any

insultment to disobedience. A repetition of the offence will be severely punished. A BOY FOR THE BOURGEOIS—SOUT FOR THE SANS CULOTTES.

A decree further postpones the maturity of commercial bills, and prohibits landlords from expelling lodgers for non-payment of rent until the issuance of a fresh order.

AFTER THE RICH MEN.
The insurrectionary Central Committee has decided to respect the conditions of peace, but considers it just that the largest portion of the indemnity should fall upon the authors of the war.

MILITARY MEASURES.
The National Guards search all trains leaving Paris and stop the egress of all military personnel. The Nationals now hold and have occupied all the fortifications on the west of Paris.

A FALSE ALARM.
The situation in Montmartre and Belleville is unchanged. All business and labor are stopped. There are no night alarms. The tocsin and drums are sounded and cannon fired, and the Montmartrists rush to arms, fearing an attack from the 49,000 troops at Versailles.

WHY LECONTE AND THOMAS WERE EXECUTED.
The insurrectionary official journal says, in explanation of the execution of General Leconte, that he had four times ordered his troops to fire on a crowd of inoffensive women. General Thomas, says the journal, was in plain clothes, sketching the fortifications of Montmartre.

MOVEMENT AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.
All the chiefs of battalions of the National Guard of the Second arrondissement have signed a manifesto joining their voices to those of the Deputies to the Assembly, and the Mayors of Paris in the determination to defend the republic and its tranquillity against all persons. They have organized a special force and measures for the protection of their arrondissement, and appeal for the co-operation of all in the work for conciliation and abstention from crime. A similar movement is being made in other arrondissements.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF ORDER.
There was a demonstration in the streets on Tuesday in favor of the union of all men of order. The demonstrators proceeded to the insurgents' headquarters, but found their passage barred by bayonets. An angry altercation ensued, after which they retired, but the movement has a tendency to spread.

VIOLENCE DEPRECATED.
The insurrectionary official journal urges the National Guard to exercise a vigilant watch for criminals attempting to re-enter Paris.

TAKING CARE OF THIMSELF.
The payment of the National Guards' regularly and the distribution of arms to the needy has been resumed.

MUTUAL PROTECTION.
Many of the Nationals met Tuesday night and adopted resolutions for mutual protection and maintenance.

WINDS.
The Mayors of Paris refuse to give their concurrence to the holding of the elections on Wednesday.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.
Paris is quiet. The clubs have resumed their trips, the theatres are open and the railway trains from Paris to Versailles run regularly.

THE VERSAILLES AUTHORITY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Delegate Sent to the Insurgents—Provisional Adhesion to the Government—A Suggestion—Circular from M. Thiers—The Rebels to be Warned—The Government Getting Stronger and Pluckier.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. I have received the following despatches from Versailles and Paris containing intelligence of the measures adopted by M. Thiers' government, and forward the same for the information of the Herald:—

A DELEGATE TO THE INSURGENTS.
Mr. Thiers has sent M. Giss-Bizoin as a delegate on the part of the government to endeavor to conciliate the insurgents, the prospects for which now seems more hopeful.

PROVINCIAL PROTEST AGAINST REVOLUTION.
A large number of French cities and towns have adopted and forwarded to Versailles resolutions, protesting against revolutions, and proclaiming their adhesion to the government.

HOW THE RISING CAN BE SUPPRESSED.
The *Ecceles* urges upon each battalion of the army to take possession of its own quarter, and says if this is done the rising will be promptly repressed and probably without bloodshed.

APPEALS TO THE BOURGEOIS.
The official journal says the hour has arrived when the common people of the capital can save the country, and appeals to the bourgeois for support in the emergency.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM THIERS.
President Thiers has sent another circular to prefects of departments, informing them that the advice received by the government from all the provinces are reassuring. Attempts to create disorder have everywhere failed. In Paris the citizens are organizing for the suppression of sedition. An army now numbering 47,000 men protects the government and Assembly at Versailles, which are rapidly becoming masters of events.

THE INSURGENTS TO BE WARNED.
A proclamation is about to be issued warning the insurgents to lay down their arms. Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux, where troubles were anticipated, remain tranquil.

THE GOVERNMENT GETTING STRONGER AND PLUCKIER.
These official representations cannot be doubted. The government is hourly growing stronger. Backed by the Assembly, supported by the country, with the majority of the citizens of Paris ready in its favor, and surrounded by a constantly increasing army, it is already formidable and begins to inspire a wholesome fear of its power.

NEW PREPARATES.
New prefects have been appointed for eighteen departments.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Approval of a Proclamation—A Decree Abrogated—Armed Support Offered the Assembly—Chazay Not Released—Admiral Salisot's Information—Thanks to Deputies—When War Will be Declared Against the Insurgents.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. I forward for the New York Herald the following reports of the proceedings of the French National Assembly on yesterday and to-day:—

A PROCLAMATION APPROVED.
The National Assembly has approved of a proclamation condemning the criminal attempts of a few mad men to involve France in ruin and dishonor, which are repudiated by the whole country. It appeals to the troops and citizens to rally and save the noble republic.

A DECREE ABROGATED.
The Assembly has also decreed urgent the bill abrogating the decree suppressing the Councils General.

ARMED ASSISTANCE OFFERED.
M. Plard announced in the Assembly that all the functionaries of departments have offered to the Assembly armed support.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.
It was announced that the government will present to the Assembly on Wednesday a bill providing for the election of municipalities.

REFUSAL TO RELEASE CHAZAY.
M. Scheuchler reported that he had visited Paris, but failed to obtain the release of General Chazay. Admiral Salisot, in some remarks, gave details of the arrangements of the insurgents, who he said, held General Chazay as a hostage and will shoot him if they are attacked.

GOVERNMENT THANKS TO DEPUTIES.
In the Assembly to-day M. Thiers gave expression of the thanks of the government and the republic to Deputies Tirard, Clemenceau and Scheuchler for

the courage displayed by them in meeting the Paris insurgents.

WAITING FOR INSTRUCTIONS.
M. Thiers also announced that the government would not declare war against the insurgents, unless instructed to do so by the Assembly.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Celebration—Remored Loss of a Steam Transport.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. I am enabled to report to the Herald that a despatch from Rouen says the Germans have celebrated their victories there in quietness.

REMOVED LOSS OF A STEAM TRANSPORT.
A report has been in circulation here that a French transport, with 3,000 prisoners returning from Germany, has been lost, with all on board. The story bore marks of utter absurdity on its face, and is now positively contradicted.

THE RETURN OF PRISONERS STOPPED.
A despatch from Berlin dated to-day states that the statement comes from a reliable source that orders have been issued to stop the return home of French prisoners for the present.

NO COMMISSIONERS YET APPOINTED.
A despatch in telegram states that the French government has as yet appointed no commissioners to arrange for the return of the prisoners in Germany.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Continuing the Herald's report of the royal marriage festivities of yesterday, I have to state in my telegram of to-day that the London newspapers are enthusiastic over the union of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn.

There were general rejoicings and celebrations everywhere throughout the United Kingdom. Many marriages were solemnized simultaneously in different parts of England.

A great many public dinners and balls were given in London in honor of the event, and the illuminations yesterday evening were very extensive, both in the city and throughout the country towns.

At Esher, in the county of Surrey, where the bride party left the main road for Claremont, a royal salute belonging to the King of the Belgians, the Marquis of Lorn and his bride received an address from the parish authorities and passed under a number of triumphal arches.

The bride party proceeded from Esher to Claremont, where the honeymoon will be passed.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Parliamentary Conflicts and Friendship Towards Austria.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. The members of the Italian Parliament appear to wish that the country should remain on friendly, peaceable terms with the surrounding governments.

As proof of this I am enabled to report to the Herald that the Senate of Italy has approved of the convention recently made with Austria for commercial purposes and a more clear definition of the diplomacy of the two countries.

The policy of the Cabinet of Vienna and Florence is, it is thought, becoming identical at no distant day, as will be apparent to the American public when I repeat the words of a well-informed Austrian authority, lately uttered in Vienna, thus:—

"The relations of Italy to Austria—The two are already, before the breaking up of the Franco-Prussian war, those of a cordial ally, and the friends of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet during the latest phases of the history of Italy have been distinguished, as well in the official circles as in the heart of the Italian nation itself, the last spark of hostile feeling that may have been still glimmering as a reminiscence of former times."

ROME AND THE POPE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Italian-American Diplomacy on the Papal Question.

LONDON, March 22, 1871. In confirmation of the accuracy of recent Italian telegrams from Vienna and Florence on the subject of the Papal question, I am enabled to announce from the Holy City to-day that the clerical journals here report that communications have passed between the Cabinets of Vienna and Florence with reference to a formal declaration of the government status of the Pope.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Removal of General Canales—Request of the People That He Be Relocated.

HAVANA, March 22, 1871. The government having relieved General Canales from the office of Governor of the island of Cuba, many prominent citizens have held a meeting, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the government to amend the order and have Canales remain.

THE INDIANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Nebraska Tribes Beginning To Withdraw.

NORTH PLATTE, March 22, 1871. A party of citizens who had been after wood, twenty miles south from here, came in last night and reported the appearance of fifty or sixty Indians around their camp. The Indians having set fire to the prairie around, the citizens made a hasty retreat for home, leaving their wood. No shots were fired by either party. The Indians have a large number of skins and are anxious to come here to trade, but they are not permitted to do so. On the 12th inst. nineteen head of horses were taken by the Indians one mile west of town, and only three were recovered.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—7:30 P. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low pressure Tuesday night on the coast of Maine has continued to prevail, with cloudy and clearing up weather and brisk northwest winds. The pressure has but slightly increased in the Eastern and Middle States, and is now again falling, as is also the case on the Gulf coast. Clear weather has generally prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, but is followed by cloudy weather. The storm centre indicated Tuesday night west of the Missouri river is now in Central Indiana and Illinois, with brisk northeasterly winds on Lake Michigan, brisk northerly in Iowa and brisk south and westerly in the Ohio Valley. Its influence is shown in fresh southerly winds on the Gulf and fresh northeasterly on Lake Superior.

Probabilities.
It is probable that the area of lowed barometer will move to the northeast, with high winds on the lakes, and cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and East Atlantic States. Fresh winds are probable on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast.

UNITED GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Imposing Ceremonial at the Opening of the Parliamentary Session.

Emperor William on the Throne of Charlemagne.

Congratulations to the Southern Members—Bismarck Created a Prince—Von Moltke Rewarded.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 22, 1871. The scene which was witnessed in the Parliament House of this city yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the legislative session by the Emperor William, was of the most imposing, and at the same time solemn, description. It was not only grand in its present simplicity, but useful in the lesson which it conveyed by the historical retrospect which the event suggested.

His Majesty, the Emperor, manifested deep emotion both at the moment of his entrance to the hall and during the delivery of the speech from the throne, which I telegraphed by cable to the Herald yesterday.

The royal address was spoken by the Emperor from the marble throne of Charlemagne, brought from Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), especially for his use on the occasion, and for the Parliamentary purposes of the monarchs of Germany in future.

Legislative Progress.
BERLIN, March 22, 1871. In continuation of my telegram report to the Herald announcing the commencement of the proceedings of the German Parliament yesterday, I am enabled to state by cable to the Herald to-day that, immediately after the retirement of the Emperor, William from the hall, a motion passed the House "congratulating the Emperor upon the occurrence of the seventy-third anniversary of his birth." His Majesty was born on the 22d of March in the year 1797.

During the session, also yesterday, Herr Frankenburg, by virtue of seniority President of the Chamber of Deputies, on taking his seat warmly greeted the South German members on their appearance in the united legislative body of the nation.

Imperial Honors to Bismarck and Von Moltke.
BERLIN, March 22, 1871. The Emperor William does not permit the dazzle of his position or the glory of the situation at home to divert his eyes from the modest record of his faithful servants, Bismarck and Von Moltke.

I am enabled to report to the Herald by cable to-day that Count von Bismarck has been elevated to the rank of Prince of the German Empire, and that General Count von Moltke has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

The Bismarck family has been warmly venerated in the person of the Prince Count. His ancestry is now being "read up." It may seem a little odd to discover that his earliest known progenitor was a certain Rufe, Rude or Rudolph Bismarck, who flourished in the twelfth century as a respected member of the Guild of Tailors and a member of the Town Council of Sinsdal. They derived their name from the small town of Bismarck on the Riese, situated in the Alt Mark, in the circle of Sinsdal.

The rise of the family was continuously upward until it reached the highest ranks in the fourteenth century, some of its members having previously become Counts of Homburg, in the district of Brandenburg. The elements of their greatness contained the best sporting grounds in that district, after many efforts on the part of electors to obtain them, to an exchange of the lands of Burggraf for those of Crasse, Schenhausen and Puckeburg, which was completed in 1552, and the name and estates thus constituted have continued down to their present princely possession. In the year 1848 Bismarck married Johanna von Puttkamer. While on his wedding tour he met King Frederick William IV. at Venice and laid the foundation for the favor with which that monarch has always regarded him, a which culminated in his first appointed appointment—the ambassadorship for Prussia to the Diet at Frankfurt in 1851.

Public Opinion of the Relations to France—The Crisis in Paris.
BERLIN, March 22, 1871. The news of the revolutionary outbreak in Paris and its tragic consequences produced a profound impression in this city.

The question of the relations which Germany may maintain toward France in the future is canvassed with the very deepest anxiety by the Prussian people. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondents* of to-day, in an editorial on the troubles in Paris, says:—"Germany will certainly not interfere with affairs in Paris now, but she will know how to guard her interests and to press to their full extent the engagements entered into by France."

Austrian Honor to Consolidated Germany.
VIENNA, March 22, 1871. General von Schadowitz, the Prussian Minister to the Court of Vienna, was to-day received by the Austrian Emperor and presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Tennessee's Departure from Key West—The Commissioners' Views on the Case of Annexation—Why It Should and Why It Should Not be Acted Upon at Once by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871. The President to-day received a telegram from the St. Domingo Commissioners at Key West to the effect that the Tennessee would leave to-morrow for Savannah, where the Commissioners would land and proceed at once by rail to Washington. It is stated that leading republican Senators have expressed an opinion that the St. Domingo annexation scheme would not receive a majority in the Senate if the question were presented now. It is understood that old Ben Wade has addressed a private letter to a friend here, wherein he says that in his opinion it is important that the report of the Commission be laid before Congress at once, with a view to get speedy action upon it. Wade thinks that to delay action on the question of annexation would be to hazard its success. He says the condition of affairs on the island is such that haste cannot afford to wait long for a decisive answer. Buz is pressed for money, and it is believed that the defeat of annexation will result in a revolution which will depose him from power. The President has not been disposed to press St. Domingo upon Congress at this time, but it is probable that the necessities of the situation will compel him to do it.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 22—4:30 P. M. Closed at 2 1/2 per cent. and 1/2 per cent. for 1871. The market was quiet, with a few transactions in the case of American States—Why It Should and Why It Should Not be Acted Upon at Once by Congress.

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THE CASE OF EMIGR KANE—AN ILLEGAL ORDER REVOKED.
On November 15, 1869, Acting Ensign A. J. Kane, of the navy, was summarily dismissed the service of the United States without trial. The charges preferred against him by Mr. Peck, United States Minister to Haiti, were to the effect that he had received \$25,000 in gold from General Fabre Gerard, then President of Haiti, for delivering up certain documents which had been entrusted to him by a prominent rebel against the Haytian republic, the delivery of which, it is stated, saved President Gerard and his Cabinet from assassination. It was said that the documents contained the details of a scheme to overthrow the government by assassinating the President and his Cabinet and turning the city of Port au Prince. The case having been brought before Congress some time ago the Committees on Naval Affairs and Commerce and the House of Representatives have been instructed to inquire into the matter. The order of dismissal has been declared illegal, by reason of its being in violation of the fifth section of the act of Congress of July 15, 1862, which provides that no officer of the army or navy shall be dismissed the service in time of peace except by sentence of a court martial, but in the case of the navy, the order of dismissal was not a court martial, and the order was therefore illegal. The order of dismissal was therefore declared to be void, and the Ensign Kane was reinstated in the service.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

1860—The Spaniards reached the Moors at the battle of Guad-Bel-Rai, in Morocco.

1849—Insurrection against the government of Denmark, which was suppressed by the Danish army and navy.

1810—A. P. Kotzebue, the German dramatist, assassinated by the Russian government.

1801—Emperor Paul of Russia murdered.

WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An Exciting Day in the Senate.

Leading Republicans Kicking Out of Party Traces.

Another Resurrection of Ku Klux Outrages.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871.

Extraordinary Scenes in the Senate—The Southern Outrages—Defeat of the Revenue Reformers.

The scenes in the Senate to-day were extraordinary for that body. They resembled those common in the House when filibustering, but it was a more to it as the Senate usually comes. There was a sort of triangular fight. In the first place the republicans were divided and the democrats were against both wings of the dominant party, though occasionally voting with one or the other, as the circumstances seemed to warrant. The amendment of Senator Sherman to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the protection of life and property at the South, and providing that the Senate shall remain in session to consider such a bill, was the bone of contention. The original proposition of Senator Anthony provides that no other business shall be considered at this session except a bill relative to the condition of the South. The democrats opposed the whole proposition. The revenue reformers, led by Trumbull, opposed that part of it which confines legislation to the condition of the South. He wanted to have the House resolutions abolishing the duty on coal and salt included. The revenue reformers do not seem to be very strong in the Senate. They did not make a respectable showing to-day, and even with the democrats, who voted steadily with them, they could not muster more than twenty votes on any proposition. Trumbull voted mostly with the democrats and managed to call down upon himself the animosity of his party associates time and again. The proposition was made to amend the House resolutions abolishing the duty on coal and salt, and it was as often defeated. The men who participated in the republican caucus which agreed to the Anthony resolution seemed to think that they were pledged to abide by its decision, so they voted steadily against all other propositions. It was finally agreed to instruct the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux, and that the Senate would consider this and nothing else.

The House Anxious to Adhere to Tammany Hall and the Ku Klux Klans.
The House to-day adjourned without doing any business. The action of the Senate, first, in laying the House resolution for adjournment on the table, and second, in deciding to remain in session to consider a bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux, will remind the House that it is a waste of time to pass a resolution every day for adjournment. The prospect now is for a session of two or three weeks. It is evident that the members of the republican party are determined to make the most of the Ku Klux business in the shape of political capital against the democrats. Unfortunately for the latter, they are put upon the defensive, which is an awkward position for a party to occupy. The republicans hope to show, in the course of the debate, that the terrible Ku Klux is nothing more than a Southern branch of the democracy, and that it is aided and abetted by Tammany Hall. The House will probably agree to the situation and make up its mind to remain here for the present.

Subject of Adjournment.
It is probable, from the conversation of Congressmen to-night, that another resolution fixing the time of adjournment will be passed by the House to-morrow. Some Representatives have suggested that an appeal be made to the President to exercise his constitutional power of adjourning the two Houses to such time as he may think proper, owing to the disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, while others think an appeal would